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German Colonists in Kentucky.

The London (Ky.) Leader, writing of the colonies that have been planted in Kentucky by reason of the untiring energy of Mr. John R. Proctor, the State Geologist and Commissioner of Immigration, says:

Strassburg is the name of a German settlement extending from one mile south of London some four miles along the Whitley road, and consisting now of twenty-one families mostly out of Southern Germany—Baden, Alsace—and from Switzerland. Their purpose is the growing of fruits, wines, vegetables, grass and cattle. Nearly all the men are tradesmen, such as lock-smiths, joiners, carpenters, masons, stone cutters, wagon makers, millers, bakers, butchers, tanners, boot and shoe makers, etc. The settlement was begun in the spring of 1882 by Charles Hanser, from Friesburg, Baden. The colonists own, altogether, 1,988 acres of land, mostly improved farms from 30 to 150 acres, for which they paid an average of \$8 an acre, mainly cash. They are an energetic, industrious and intelligent people and many of our people would do well to pattern after their thrift. Mr. Hanser has promised to give us in detail at some future time their methods in farming and manner of living and we promise our readers something in the recital, as Mr. Hanser is far above the average in point of intelligence and education.

Referring to the above paragraph we ask why we cannot induce such colonists to settle in Lawrence county. The object of these Germans is to raise vegetables, grain, grass and cattle, and to produce wine from such grapes as can be grown in Kentucky. There are thousands of acres of land in this county as well adapted to this business as any in the State, and these lands can be bought cheap. In our opinion colonists can be induced to settle here, and the idea is worth the attention of men of means who wish to do some practical good for the county, and at the same time make money for themselves.

PAIN AND ITS RELIEF.

How the Blues and Megrims May Be Put to Flight.

Pain being the result of too much blood in a part, as a very general rule, the remedy, in severe and pressing cases, is to apply a mustard plaster near that part, which draws the blood away, as is seen by the reddening of the skin.

The most agonizing pains are often removed in the twinkling of an eye by dipping a bit of cloth (woolen, flannel or cotton) in a mixture of equal parts of sweet oil, chloroform and strong spirits of hartshorn just shaken together and spread over the spot with a handkerchief, wadded in the hand and held over the cloth so as to retain the more volatile ingredients; to be removed the moment the pain ceases.

The safest and most comfortable application in nature for the relief of all pain, especially that arising from inflammation, is a woolen cloth kept very warm, even hot, by the steady addition of hot water, or a stream of warm water, where the painful part admits it. When pain is severe, sharp or stinging, there is inflammation, and arises from there being too much blood in the arteries; if dull and heavy, it is caused from their being too much blood in the veins.

The pain of inflammation gives heat; hence, headache with a hot head is from too much blood in the arteries, and there is the good draw-away by putting the feet in very hot water; it often removes pain in any part of the body above the ankles.

When there is too much blood in the veins of the head there is a dull pain or great depression of spirits and the feet are always cold. It is this excess of blood in the veins of the head or brain which always induces the drowsiness which frequently causes suicide. When this is attempted by cutting the throat the relief is instantaneous and the victim becomes anxious for the life he had just attempted to destroy. Hence, a good outdoor walk or a hot bath, a sudden fit of laughing or a terrible burst of passion, by dispersing the blood to the surface from the centers, puts the blues and megrims to flight also. — *Hall's Journal of Health.*

—The average crop of wheat in the United States and Canada alone would give one person in twenty of the population of the globe a barrel of flour in each year, with enough to spare for seed. — *N. Y. Sun.*

—Irregular eating at restaurants is becoming a fruitful source of dyspepsia in our city, according to an eminent writer on hygiene. — *Chicago Herald.*

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LACE AS AN HEIRLOOM.

Frugal Dutch and Belgian Housewives Whose Greatest Treasure Is Lace.

Lace in quantity is never seen in the street in Antwerp, unless it is worn by English or Americans; for no Antwerp lady would wear her rich lace in the street, or allow herself to appear in a cheap imitation. These rules still hold good, though there is less rigidity than formerly, and young girls wear contrasts and their mamma's designs in form and fabric which they would not have dreamed of ten years ago. The domestic and social habits, however, hold good, and are maintained as a matter of pride by the genuine ladies of Antwerp. One of these was only a child and would naturally have inherited a magnificent collection of lace, gathered and inherited by her mother. But she was not inclined to work with the needle and robeled against the necessary conditions imposed, or learning how to mend and actually make lace, so as to be able to keep it in perfect condition. Her mother did not force her, but simply told her that the lace in the case would never be hers, but would be left to some member of the family able and willing to "maintain" and care for it. This threat was sufficient to induce the young lady to fulfill her mother's wishes, and she is now not only the possessor of one of the finest private collections of lace in Antwerp, both modern and antique, but can repair any of it so that it is exactly the same as before. Yet this lady recently papered and painted two rooms with her own hands, at a cost of fifteen francs for materials, because business being dull, she did not wish to subject her husband to the cost of a house painter and decorator, who had estimated the work and material at two hundred and twenty-five francs. — *Antwerp Cor. Albany Arg.*

—A New York paper says: "An old lady of Wilton, Conn., has passed her 100th year. She is bright and sensible, except on a single day about her age. She kept the record straight until she became 102, when she insisted that she was 200 years old, though she admitted that the last one hundred years didn't seem nearly as long as the first hundred. Since her last birthday she has called herself 200 years old. The old lady recently said to her grandson: 'I feel sorry for the sexton, because if I do not die soon he will have to ring 100 times.'"

Toronto Globe: It is only when a man is absolutely alone and in a wilderness that he may do as he pleases.